BY BANGS, BROTHER & Co.—Trade Sale PUESDAY, May 28, and FOUR FOLLOWING DAYS,

MAGNIFICENT PRIVATE LIBRARY, being the entire section of Hooks, Manuscripts and Illuminated Missals of effection of Rooks, Manuscripts and Illuminated Mireals of a gentleman, comprising a most superb offection of Illustrated Works, in the meet bindings. Also, Pacetis, Poetry, and the Brams, History and Biography, but precumently rich in the department of Illustrated Books, Arts and Sciences, Books re-lating to America, &c. Catalogues are now reedy, and will be sent to any address on applications.

DANIEL S. HOUGH. Asstinueer—Office No. 15 Park row.

JACKLE R. HOUGH. Asstinueer—Office No. 16 Park row.

L. CHAMBER and DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, at Auc.

TO MORROW (Thesebay), May 26th, at 104 o'cinck a. m.,

TO MORROW (Thesebay), May 26th, at 104 o'cinck a. m.,

The contents of the elegantly furnished private residence No.

West 25ded. a flow doors west of 8th av. This house has

West 25ded. a flow doors west of 8th av. This house has

West 25ded. a flow doors west of 8th av. This house has

we newly furnished with first class Guoda, which are all in

writer types, and the positively sold without any reserve,

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into particular and the The service of the Nelvet Carpets and Rugs, two which consists in part of fich Velvet Carpets and Rugs, two solid resecuted Suttes covered in elegant Crimson and Maroon Satin, Daniesk with slip covers, solid rosewood Etageres, Center and Piet Tables, Browne Gas Fixtures, 4, 5 and 6 lights, for Oil Paintings, cleant Dresden China Vases, French Ornula Cock, meritorious line Engravines, heavily embroidered lace Window Drapery, Easy and Reception Chairs, one of Nunr's A. Fisher's ruperts even-octave Pinnes, with carved rosewood are and embroidered stool cover, large Pier, Mantel and Oval Olases, &C.

MINING-ROOM are carved mahogany Buffet and Ex-Tables, with Dining Chairs to match, together with all a and Silver Table Ware belonging to a newly furnished

add carved rosewood and mahogany French Bedsteads non Schie, Chairs, Rockers, Couches, &c. Also, fine curled Mattresses and Bedsing, and Carpets and Engravings, &c. scriptive Catalogue on the morning of sale at the house

### Building Materials.

CHIMNEY-TOPS, Garnkirk and American Stone ware, Glazed Pipes, Water and Sewer Pipes, vitrified to imported. L. I. Pottery, depot No. 52 Nassau et., N. Y. ENCAUSTIC TILES-For Vestibules, Halls Hearths, Dining-rooms, Conservatories, &c. GARNKIRK IMNEY-TOPS, DRAIN-FIPES, &c. For sale by MILLER & COATES, No. 279 Pearl-st., N. Y.

### Mliscellaneons.

Forgery! Forgery! Beware
Of rogues, who counterfeits prepare;
For Lyon's Powder and his Pills,
That bugs in chambers, rats in mills,
Indubitably slay,
By sommirals, envious of his fame,
Have counterfeited been, in name;
Don't buy the poison, pray.

LYON cannot be answerable for the consequences
of using the poisonous nostrams got up in initation of his

using the poisonous nostrams got up in imitation of his a MAGNETIC POWDERS for destroying insects, and TRY the DELICIOUS WINES of HUNGARY

They wen the Prize Medal at the Paris "Exposition Uni-pared" as the best in Europe. Imported solely by SUCUND & GROSSINGER, 106 Water-st, NY. Sold to the trade and con-gamers at from \$3.75 to \$36 per case. Price Lists free by post

### Ocean Steamers, &c.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA for CIAD MAIL SIFAMSHIP ASIA for will sail from the Stream, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th test.

A steamer will leave the Company's Bock, at Jersey City, with the passengers, at 10 and 100 o'clock The ARABIA will all on the 7th of May. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

GTEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK and GLASGOW -EDINBURGH, 2,500 tuns, WILLIAM CUMMINGS, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tuns, ROBERT
GRAIG. Commander; GLASGOW, 1,302 tuns, JOHN DUNGAN, Commander. The Ginsgow and New-York Steamship
Company intend safling these new and powerful steamers from
New-York to Ginsgow direct, as follows:
GLASGOW....Saturday, June 8, at 12 o'clock noon.
NEW-YORK Naturday, June 20, at 12 o'clock noon.
EDINEURGH. Saturday, June 20, at 12 o'clock noon.
EDINEURGH. Saturday, June 20, at 12 o'clock noon.

First Class, \$25; Third Class, found with Cooked Provisions, 8. An experienced Surgeon attached to each Steamer. For freight or passage, apply to JOHN McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City Bills or Gold only received for Passage.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The 

In second cabin...

Specie delivered in Have or London.

Specie delivered in Have or London.

In parcela received on the day of sailing.

All Letters must pase through the Post-Office. All Letters must pass through the For Passage or Freight, apply to C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William st.

C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL

Broom New-York to Liverpool:

Chief Cabin Passage

Second Cabin Passage

From Boston to Liverpool:

Chief Cabin Passage

Second Cabin Passage

The ships from Boston call at Harfax

ABIA, Lott.

Leaves N. York. Wednesday, June 3.

ARABIA, Some. Leaves Roston. Wednesday, June 3.

ARABIA, Some. Leaves N. York. Wednesday, June 3.

ARABIA, Some. Leaves Boston. Wednesday, June 10.

AMERICA, Lang. Leaves Boston. Wednesday, June 10.

AFRICA, Shannon. Leaves N. York. Wednesday, June 12.

Perisa, Jackins. Leaves Boston. Wednesday, June 12.

Perisa, Jackins. Leaves Boston. Wednesday, July 1.

Perisa, Jackins. Leaves N. York. Wednesday, July 2.

Berths not secured until paid for.

experienced Surgeon on board.

e owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold,

g Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Presiona Stones or Mutaiz,

s bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed. For freight or passage apply to

## Steamboats and Bailroads.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From May 22, 1827, trains will leave Chambers et. Station as follows:
Express trains, 6 a. m. and 5:15 p. m. Albany Passenger trains, 9 a. m., 17m. and 3:39 p. m., for Sing Sing, 10:30 a. m. and 4 p. m.;

be Poughkeepsie, 7 a. m. and 1 and 7 p. m.; for Peekskill, 5:30 p. m. The Ponghkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop, at the way stations. Passenger taken at Chambers, Camb, the way stations. Passenger taken at Chambers, Camb, the way stations. Passenger taken at Chambers, Camb, They are the statement of the sta

NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, communicing MAY 25, B37 Passenger Stations in New York, corner Broadway and Canal street, corner 56th-5t, and 4th-av.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK—For New Haven, 7, 8, m.,

15 6:15, p. m. CONNECTING TRAINS—For Boston, 3 a. m., (ex.) 4, p. m. CONNECTING TRAINS—For Roston, S.a. m., (ex.), 4, p. m., tex). For Hartood and Springfield, S.a. m., (ex.), 12:30, p. m. tex). For Conmecticut River Railroad, to Montreal E. a. m., (ex.), and 4 p. m., (ex.) to Northampton. For Canal River Railroad, S.a. m. (ex.) and 12:30 p. m., to Northampton. For New London Railroad, S.a. m., 4 p. m. For Housetone Railroad, S.a. m., 4 p. m. For Mangatuck Railroad, S.a. m., 12:30 and 5:30. p. m. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7, 3, a. m., and 4 p. m.

JAMES H. HOYT, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD. -OR and after Monday, May 25, 1887, and until further notice enger Trafis will leave Pier foot of Dunnest, as follow

Purple of the state of the stat ROCKLAND PASSENGER, at 3:50 p. m., via Piermont for

WAY PASSENGER, at 4 p. m., for Newburgh, Middletowa EMIGRANT, at 5 p. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and inter

ediate stations.

NIGHT EXPRESS, at 5 p. m., for Dankirk.

NIGHT EXPRESS, at 5 p. m., for Buttato.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUK DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).

These Express Trains connect at Edmira with the Elmira, canadalyon and Niscars Fails Ratifood, for Nisgara Fails; at Haplanton with the Eyracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Precase; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning, and New York Calland, for Rochecter; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lacks and Meyestern Railroad for Seranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and Rew York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at balanced by Durakira with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleve-lead, Cheingalo; at Homes Railroad for Cleve-lead, Cheingalo; at Chei

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEF AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKET AND MISSISSIPS R. R. CO., No. 37 Exchange-place.
No. 37 Exchange-place.
New York, May 25, 1257.

NOTICE—In consequence of the musual freshets in the Wisconsin River, which overflowed and sightly amaged a portion of the track of this Road on the Kickapeo bettom, the through tanhas to Prairie du Chein were interrupted as about time. The track has been fully repaired, and the stand track and fesighting business were resumed vesterlay, as about time. The Company are provided with an ample supply a machinery and rolling stock, and persons desirous of taxing the route to Prairie du Chein and the Upper Missiespip country, or of sending freight to these points over this Road, can rely you the atmost promptitude and disparch.
WM. JERVIS, Superintendent. WM. JERVIS, Superintendent.

## Aledical.

CAUTION to the PUBLIC .- The discovery and introduction of a novel and effectual remody for a distribution of a novel and effectual remody for a distribution disease, followed by REMARKABLE CURES, would rey naturally instance worthloss initiations of it. My "TITHE-MIPAPYRON" or Medicated Paper, though of recent introduction, has proved itself a prompt and radical outer for Piles, beeding or blind, and has called forth a miscrable (singer-scaled) insitution, against the use of which the public is hereby eationed. The only Medicated Paper possessing any merit is the without article, called TITHEMIPAPYRON, which has cured many obstance cases. This invaluable remody can for the Proper, be obtained only at my office, No. 105 Broadway.

SAMUEL B. FAY, Occura United States Agent.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS — The excrucialing terment of teethache can be specifilly be the drightful remedy without feat of injuring the gone or teeth. Emining dentities say they use it daily in their practice, and that it has anabled them to preserve many valuable teeth that must otherwise have been drawn. Try it you self, and recommend it to others. Prepared and seid by A. B. a. D. SANDS, Druggiste, No. 160 Fulton et., New-York. Price Absential Processing States of the Sandal Price States of the San

### Legal Notices.

The County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MINER C. STORY, late of the City of New York, confinetor, decreased, to present the same, with vonchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 345 Fifth samenie, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-ninth day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of April, 1857. [ap27] awdimM] GEORGE LAW, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all new-N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of

AN LUCKS ANCE, of an order of the Surrogate of
the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons, having claims against THOMAS SAVAGE, late of Westfield, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers
thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of John E. Nitche, No.
5 Goldest, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day
of September next.—Bated New York, the sixth day of March,
10HN E. NITCHIE, Administrator,
mb9 law@mM\* EMILY F. SAVAGE, Administrator.

may lawform \* For No. 2. Stander Administrator.

CUFERIOR COURT of the CITY of NEWYORK.—HENRY G REEVE, EDWARD M. OSBORRE.

MENZIES R. CASE, HENRY W. BANKS and OHARLES.

R. HERVE against MARCUS C. McLOUGHLIN and ANDREW MCSHARE.—Summons.—To the defendants: You
are berely summoned to answer the complaint in the
action in which a copy was filed in the Office of the
Clerk of this Court on the 21st day of March. 1857, and to serve
a copy of your answer on us at our office. No. 12 Broadway,
in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service
hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you
fall to answer the complaint as aforeasid, the plaintiffs will take
judgment against you for the sum of thirty-three hundred and
thirty-six dollars and eighty-eight cents, with interest from the
twentleth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fiftysix; on \$73.88, on \$98.15 from May 7.1856; on \$439.77 from
June 19, 1856; on \$139.96 from June 9, 1856; on \$459.77 from
June 19, 1856; on \$38.75 from July 7, 1856; on \$53.77 from
April 11, 1886; on \$38.75 from July 7, 1856; on \$35.77 from
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April 12, 1856; on \$35.75 from \$35.75 from \$35.75 from \$35.75 from \$35.75 from \$35.75 from \$35.75 fr

SALE by ORDER of the SURROGATE.—Surregate's Court, county of New-York.—In the MATTER of
the APPLICATION to MORTGAGE, LEASE or SELL the
REAL ESTATE of EDMUND A. CONCKLIN, deceased, for
the payment of his debts.—By virtue and in pursuance of an
order made in the above matter, on the twenty-second day of
May, 1857, the subscriber, Executor of the last Will and Testament of EDMUND A. CONCKLIN, late of the City of NewYork, decrased, and a disinterested Freeholder appointed by
the Surrogate of the County of New-York, pursuant to
statute, to make the sale hereinafter mentioned, will sell at
public auction, at the Merchants Exchange, in the City of
New-York, on THURSDAY, the 2sh day of July next (1857),
at twelve o'clock at noon of that day, the following described
Lund and Premises belonging to the estate of said Edmund A.
Concklin, deceased, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel or
ground with the buildings thereon, known upon a map entilled
Map of the Bellevue lots in the Eighteenth (late loth) Ward,
March, 1845, survieved by Thomas R. Ludiam, City Survevor,
which said map is hied in the Office of the Register of the City
and County of New York, by number Nineteen (19). The said
lot, No. 19, as laid down on said map, southwesterly
on the rear by lot number 42 on said map, southwesterly
on the rear by lot number 42 on said map, southwesterly
on the rear by lot number 42 on said map, southwesterly
on the rear by lot number 19, as laid down on said map, being in
width, in front and rear, twenty five feet, and in depth, on each
side, ninety-eight feet and nine inches. Being the same property which was conveyed by the Mayor. Aldermen and Commentily of the City of New York, by deed bearing date the
first day of May, 1845, and recorded in Register's Office, NewYork, Liber 461, page 328.

The improvements upon said lot consist of a Sianghter House
and out-buildings.—Dated, New York, May 23, 1857.

SELAH D. SEAMAN, a disinterested Freeholder and
Executor of Edmund A. Concklin, deceased,
my25 law6wM SALE by ORDER of the SURROGATE.—Sur

SUPERIOR COURT of the CITY of NEW-SUPERIOR COURT of the CITY of NEW-YORK.—William J. Beebe and Charles E. Beebe agt. Marcus C. McLourhlin and Andrew McShane. To the Defendant, ANDREW McSHANE: You are hereby summoned to show cause why you should not be bound by the judgment entered herein in favor of the plaintiffs and against the defendants, for the sum of eleven hundred and thirty-nine dollars and fifty four cents, on the 18th day of March last, and to serve a copy of your answor to this summens on us at our office, No. 82 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer this summons within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eleven hundred and thirty-nine dollars and nity-four cents, with interest from the eighteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-sevenis—Dated New York.

FIELD & SLUYTER.

Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 82 Broadway. New York.

City and County of New-York, no. 82 Broadway. New-York.

City and County of New-York, as that they are the plaintiffs' Attorneys, and the subscribers of the foregoing summons, that the judgment mentioned therein has not been satisfied to the knowledge, information or belief of depenents, or either of them, and that the amount now due thereon is \$1,139-34, with interest from March 18, 1857.

Sworn April 26, 1857, before use.

Leve & W. G. F. HAWS, Commissioner of Deeda.

SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM I. BEEBE
and CHARLES E. BEEBE against JOHN B. PRINCE
and JAMES B. POST—To the Defendants: You are hereby
Summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was
fied in the Office of the City and County of New
York on the 9th day of May, 1857, and to serve a copy of your
answer to the said complaint on us, at our office, No. 52 Broad
way, in the City of New York, within twenty cays after the
agrice of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such
service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the
time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment
against you for the sum of one thousand collars, with interest
from the thirteenth day of April, one thousand eight laundred
and fifty seven—Dated May 9th, 1857.

FIELD & SLUYTER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

myll lawfwM No. 52 Broadway, New York.

SUPREME COURT-City and County of New SUPREME COURT—City and County of New York.—JOHN D. WRIGHT agt. CHARLES BYRNE, Administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of Hugh Byrne, deceased, and others. In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 23d day of April, 1857, I will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, on the 23d day of April, 1857, I will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, on the 23d day of June, 1857, at 12 o'clock moon of that day, by A. J. BLECKER, Auctioneer, the following described premises, to wit: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in the Statecuth (late Twelfth) Ward of the City of New York, being parts and parcels of lots numbered 2 (sight) and 9 (nine) on the map of estate of John Staples, deceased, made by Stephen Luddsum, City Surveyor, dated June 20, 1812, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on the 2d day of August, 1823; is bounded as follows, to wit: Northerly in front by 16th-st., easterly by the remaining part of said bit No. 9 on said map, southerly by proparty now or late belonging to John Jacob Actor, and westerly by the remaining part of said bit No. 9 on said map; containing in hreadfal, in front and rear, it feet and 9 inches; on the easterly side 35 feet 1 linches, and on the westerly side 35 feet 1 linches, and on the westerly side 35 feet 1 linches, and in length on the easterly side 45 feet 2 inches, and in length on the easterly side 46 feet 2 inches, and in length on the easterly side 35 feet 1 linches, Reieree, Motimer Building, corner Nassan and Wall et a. ROBERT C. EMBREE Flaintiffs Attorney, 2 wester

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY of KINGS.-FREME, COURT—COUNT of RINGS.— ELIZA B. SOMMERS, wife of Charles G. Sommers of ROBERT T. BICKS and Catharine his wife. Williad by and Margarett his wife. Colista Crosby, Jules Breitan Jules Breting, jr., composing the firm of Breting firms, o. Neufchatel, Switzerland: Summons for relief, con-ser.—You are hereby summoned and required it for the complaint in this action, which was file to office of the Clerk of the Cavuty of Kings, on the 187 of May. A. D., 1857, at the City Hall in the City of Brook of May. A. D., 1857, at the City Hall in the City of Brook day of May. A. D., 1857, at the City Hall in the City of Broollyin, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint; the subscribers at their office, No. 39 Wallist., Jannecy Cour in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, excludes of the day of such service and if you fall to answer the said complaint within the tim aforesaid, the plantiff in this action will apply to the Court of the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 18, 1857.

M25 law6wM\*

THE CASE OF JUDGE VONDERSMITH-DEATH OF THE CASE OF JUDGE VONDERSMITH—DEATH OF MIS WIFE.—In connection with the present condition of Judge Vondersmith, who is in prison in the debtors' apartment of Mayamensing, we may state that Mrs. Vondersmith died suddenly at Lancaster, on Sunday afternoon. She was generally in delicate health, and recent domestic troubles, no doubt, hastened her death. The death scene, which occurred under pecu-liarly distressing circumstances, was rendered still more painful by the dying wife and mother giving pre-mature birth to a child a few moments before her disso-lution. Her husband and father of her three children, all old enough to realize their situation, lying in prison all old enough to realize their situation, lying in prison in Philadelphia, charged with a high crime, and the cries of the children for parents, both lost to them, presented a scene of sorrow and distress rarely with the homeon even

research by human eye.

The house in which the family resided is subject to a lien of \$7,000, with three years interest, which the Government holds as an indemnification of the forfeited all, and the children are, therefore, left not only

bail, and the children are, therefore, left not only orphans but homeless.

When the information of his wife's death was communicated to him on Monday, by a gentleman from Laucaster, Mr. F. Schroeder, he appeared deeply affected, and shed tears. During the whole of the night he constantly walked his cell, and was frequently heard to moan. The decease of Mrs. Vondersmith appears to have been a powerful blow upon his spirits. There are no less than fifteen hills of indictment pending against the Judge for fraud and forgery upon the United States Government, and if tried and convicted upon all, his term of imprisonment could be made to reach 150 years. [Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, 20th.

The shad fisheries of Connecticut are growing less and less every year, and the papers are calling upon the Legislature to take measures to prevent their being entirely destroyed.

The numerous friends of the Hon. John. P. Hale will be glad to learn that he has entirely recovered from the National Hotel sickness, and looks as robust and healthy as ever.

The Canal breaks on the Western Division had all been repaired at last, and the water let on again.

# New York Daily Tribune

INDUSTRIAL AND SCIENTIFIC INTEL LIGENCE.

NEW PROCESS OF MANUFACTURING CAST-STREE AND

Pure IRON.-The combinations of metallic iron with carbon present a variety of qualities that seem alto gether unaccountable, from the very slight differences in the proportions of carbon and of the few other elements which alone distinguish them chemically. Iron ore melted in a blast furnace, yield the metal in the midst of carbonaceous matters; and this is, in the moment of its birth, impregnated more or less with carbon, and with the metal silicium and other matters regarded as impurities. The metal drops down in the state of cast iron, a compound of metallic iron and carbon, the latter varying form two to five per cent, and silicium which varies from one to four per cent. This cast o pig iron is of several varieties, known as Nos. 1, 2, 3 &c., or it is distinguished into the two kinds called foundery iron, and high iron or forge metal; the former more suitable for receasting and the latter for being converted into wrought or bar iron by the separation of the carbon, silicium and any impurities it contains which is effected by the process called puddling. The real difference in the composition of the varieties of pig iron is not fully understood. Authorities differ as to their various percentages of carbon, to which, as well as to its manner of combination, the different qualities are attributed. In the foundery iron, which is soft and of a dark gray color, it is generally supposed that the carbon is only intermixed with the iron, while it the high iron, which is white like silver, and almost as hard as steel, it is chemically united with the metal. The iron manufacturers all believe that the darker the iron, the more carbon it contains; but chemical an-alysis does not sustain this opinion. High iron contains much less siliciun than the soft gray iron, and a silicium is more difficult to separate from the iron than carbon is, it may be that its deficiency is the cause why the former is more easily converted into metallic iron; and very possibly it has quite as much to do in causing the neculiarities of cast iron as carbon has.

Cast iron is easily melted and is more or less brittle but deprived of carbon and other mixtures, metallic wrought iron is melted with extreme difficulty-indeed it is regarded as infusible by any heat that can be pro duced by melting furnaces, provided it is protected from contact with any form of carbon, and that there is none of this left in its composition. The more it is refined or rendered pure, the tougher it is, and it is probable we have not yet learned the character an strength of absolutely pure iron. Metallic iron is dis tinguished by its softness when highly heated, and its great malleability, being then easily hammered into any shape. Cast iron can be melted and run into any shapes, and the surface of the castings may by a procers, as yet comparatively new, be deprived of a portion of its carbon, and be converted almost into me tallic iror, in which condition they are called malleable castings.

latter being present in the proportion of only one to two per cent. Its properties are very different from those of cast iron and of metallic iron, considering the very slight difference in their composition. Like the former, it is fusible; and, like the latter, is malleable, and can be welded:

Its most remarkable peculiarity is its quality of being tempered to a greater or less degree of hardness by heating and suddenly cooling. A skillful workman takes a bar of steel, heats it to a proper temperature in his forge-fire, places it upon his anvil, and with his hammer works it, as if it were wax, into the form he wishes, judging by slight changes of its color what its peculiar properties are, and by the mode in which he chills it in cold water giving to it the hardness required for any particular purpose. If he wishes to change its temper, another be at softens it, a few more blows of the hammer shape it, a dip in the water, and

a look at its color, and it is done. These forms of iron, all easily converted from on into the other, give us from the one metal the quali ties we would naturally look for in three or four different metals; and the chaeges being very obscure in their nature and inexplicable in their effects, it is likely we are, with all our experience, still far from understanding the best method of working iron, as well as the full benefits to be derived from it. The difference in price seems as irreconcilable with the different composition as the difference in quality. Cast iron is worth from a cent to two cents a pound, malleable iron from two to seven or eight cents, and steel from ten to sixteen cents. If the working of the metal were thoroughly understood, it does not seem probable that there would be this great difference in price for articles so nearly

The English method of making steel from bars of iron is a tedious process, and can never be extensively introduced into this country, any more than the long process adopted by the English of smelting copper ores. We have not the patience to prosecute an operation which requires fifteen days or more to infuse a little carbon into some bars of iron. Any Yan kee would ruin himself in experiments to hasten the process, before he could make anything by the established method. We may make as good iron from our ores as the Swedish bars from the ores of the Danemera mine; but though admirably adapted for making the best steel, we prefer to pay the Sheffield manufac turer, and import the immense quantities which we consume. The English process of making cast-steel consists in carbonizing iron bars, which have already been decarbonized from the pigmetal; and then break ing them into small pieces and melting them in cruci bles. From these the steel is run into ingots, which are then hammered into bars or rolled into plates. Th first part of the operation is called the cementation pro cess. The bars are piled up in layers in a tight ove er chamber, with fine charcoal intermixed between them, and all buried with a cover several inche thick. A fire circulating round the oven heats th whole mass red hot, and so it continues six or eight days, and another week passes while it is slowly coo ing. Twenty charges in a year are considered good work for a cementing furnace. The bars, when taken out, are found to be blistered all over their surfacethey have become brittle, the fibrous texture ha changed to granular, and the color is white, like trosted signs. The hardness is increased, and the property of tempering is acquired. The bars are not steel, of the variety called blustered. When broken up and melted, the quality is improved and rendered mor uniform. This is cast-steel. The great advantage this process consists in the use of a refined iron, toler ably free from foreign matters.

On the continent of Europe a simpler process, and it would seem a more rational one, is adopted of effecting the same result, by depriving some of the better qual ties of cast-iron of a portion of their carbon, and caus ing the rest to combine chemically with the iron. It is the puddling operation, stopped short of the full expulsion of all the carbor. Bessemer's process of burning out the carbon by hot air driven under pressur through the molten cast-iron, was a somewhat analog gous operation. The difficulty seems to be to know when to stop the operation in order to obtain the art ele desired, either steel or the more thoroughly refined iron. The defect, no doubt, of these plans, is the failure to obtain an article of uniform qualities and composition. Neither controls sufficiently the mixture of the carbon, or frees the iron of all its impurities.

The method "The Damascus Steel Company" employed successfully for a year past, at works they occupied on the Croton River, and at present at Port Richmond, Staten Island, and in Forty-seventh street between the Second and Third avenues of this city appears to be a simpler and more philosophical proce than either of the others. It combines in one operation the thorough refining of iron, and the imparting to it just the proportion of carbon required for any particular quality of steel. Bar iron, in the form of old scraps, is melted in large crucibles containing 60 pounds, and a flux is mixed with the pieces of iron,

which has the property of combining with and removing from the iron all foreign matters. Such matters are never entirely absent from the best bar iron. Carbonaceous substances in weighed quantities are added to the flux, to give to the iron just the amount of carbon desired. The efficiency of the refining flux is proved by the change imparted to the iron, when the carbonizing ingredients are omitted. This change is maniferted by great increase of strength, and a tenacity such as was never before known. A bar of iron an uch square, prepared in this manner, and tried at the United States Government Works at Hoboken the las Winter, bore a tension strain of 116,874 pounds. The test strain adopted for the best Swedish iron is 72,000 pounds. It is supposed that all qualities of wrought ron, however bad, may, by the simple removal of the impurities in combination, be converted into absolutely pure iron of uniform quality. Whether the dux adopt ed is efficient to produce this result with all iron is now the question. The following is a description of the process and of the cost of the manufacture. In small furnaces made of fire-brick and arranged in rows, the top being level with the floor, the cracible

are placed, two in each furnace, upon anthracite for

fuel. This is kept in vivid combustion by a blower at the bottom. Each crucible holds sixty pounds of iron and the flux scattered among the pieces. This consists of the salts prussiate of potash, sal ammoniac and a little common salt, with which a few ounces of fine charcoal and a little black oxide of manganese are mixed. Their whole value for a crucible holding sixty pounds of metal is not more than eight cents. In the operation we lately witnessed 2,515 pounds of anthrecite were consumed in melting twelve crucibles of iron, making the cost of fuel to the crucible fifty-eight cents. Each crucible costs \$1 and lasts four heats, making the cost to 60 pounds 25 cents. Labor is estimated at 16 cents to each melting of a crucible. Al owing the iron to cost \$85 per tun, all the expense beside superintendence, coal for the engine which drives the blast, and general expenses, is for each crucible about \$3 54. The steel produced weighs the same as the iron, the carbon taken up replacing the waste. Adding to the other items the cost of reheating and drawing out the ingots into bars, the whole expense per tun of cast-steel bars is about \$142 for the same quality of steel we import at a cost of \$300. The cost of the iron is rated at that of the bars of Peru iron which we saw used. This iron may better be purchased in blooms and rolled out at the steel works with the same rolls used for the steel. The cost wil thus be much reduced, and, indeed, lower-priced iron may be used as well. The time required to melt the wrought iron is from three to four hours. When we witnessed the operation, in the early part of the present month, the crucibles were in the fires three hours and a half. In regular working, three heats have been run in nine hours. A curious fact has been observed in relation to the difference of time required to melt wrought iron derived from charcoal pig and that from anthracite pig iron, the latter requiring from thirty to forty minutes more than the former. There is no per ceptible difference yet noticed in the qualities of the steel made from these irons. When lifted out from the furnaces the crucibles are taken to the ingot molds, and the liquid metal is poured into them, preeisely as is done in the melting and pouring of the blis tered steel. This operation, therefore, involves no more labor and no more time than the simple meltin part of the English method of making cast-steel. The long comestation process is entirely done away with The ingots, when taken from the molds, are ready to be reheated for hammering or rolling, and these operations are conducted as in other sfeel-works.

Variations from the old methods of making stee have very generally proved failures in consequence of a want of uniformity in the article manufactured. Purchasers will pay a high price for a quality of steel they are sure of, in preference to running any risk of finding a cheaper article unsuitable for the use required.

The samples which have come under the obs tion of the writer at intervals for about a year past, have appeared to be of the best quarry or cast steel, and this of the different varieties used for files, sawplates and drill steel. A specimen taken to Lake Superior last Summer was most thoroughly tried by the blacksmith who had charge of sharpening the drills for the Minnesota mine, which, by the way, is an office requiring no little skill. This Cornish mechanic theroughly understood the working of steel. He had even been in Sheffield and seen the process of making it there, and believed in it religiously, scouting at all other creeds. The appearance of the steel was in its favor; it had the look of English cast-steel, and in his mind there was no doubt it wasmade in the same way. He shaped it with the rapidity and mysterious ski with which a potter shapes the clay into a cup. It became a drill with the temper of the drills for boring the hard trap rock; the tria's to which it was subjected, though rather severe, left it uninjured. Again in the fire and placed on the anvil, the temper was given it of the cutting chisels that are used for cutting through the great masses of copper. To test it, the east iron horn of the anvil luckily an old one) was chipped upon till it seemed lkely there would be little left of it. These trials it stood as well as the drill had done before, and the result was an unqualified approval of the quality as equal to the best English steel used at the mine, with the reservation, however, that it was ertainly made by the English process. A large lot of t has now gone up to the mine for actual use. At the Sing Sing file works it was also found of the best quality, but the question was, will it all prove so? The aw manufacturers who have purchased it say the same thing. What we have bought is excellent, but can we depend upon it? writes Mr. Ames, the famous manufacturer of shovels, in answer to inquiries made for inofmation concerning this article:

No one speaks of having ever received any bad steel, and none such is to be seen among the numerous ets of the various qualities offered for sale at the office of the Damascus Steel Company. We are therefore in clined to have faith, that what has been so far done well will continue to be so dore; and that the managers of the operations, knowing the great importance of this reputation for quality, will have the good sense to adopt the rule followed by all the famous manufacturing establishments in Great Britain-to let nothing go rem their works that is at all imperfect, or can in any way injure the credit of their articles. By pursu ing this course, which it is plain is in the power of this Company to do, there is no question but the Damascus Company's steel may become as fixed in its good character as the best steel of Sheffield. The experience already gained, as well as that still accumulating, affords to a process so new as this frequent valuable hints and suggestions, and it is reasonable to expect additional improvements beyond those already perfected. Various enrious phenomena are continually brought out in operations of this kind, which add to ur knowledge of the qualities of the materials treated, and point to better methods of accomplishing our ob ects. Thus it is found that different qualities of bar ron, which melt in the crucible at different temperatures, do not combine to so uniform a product as pieces of the same quality-a structure being developed some what open or honey-combed with seams that will not weld into one texture. This is avoided by using iron all of one quality, but this need not be very good to produce good steel. For the credit of our country we ope that this process or some other will prove stable in its character, and free us of our dependence upon Great Britain for supplies of this valuable material. Surely to country was ever better furnished with the choicest ores for this manufacture, and we do not willingly admit any deficiency of skill in working them. May it not be that some such process as this, better adapted than the old method to our notions, is what we have been waiting for.

SEWING MACHINE STATISTICS .- The total number of the various kinds of sewing machines, made and sold up to the present time, is about 30,000, with about 2,060 in the hands of dealers and agents.

Of these machines Mr. Singer has made about 9,000. te having the start by about two years, of Mosers. Grover & Baker and Wheeler & Wilson, both of

which Firms have made and sold about 7,500 machines each, with about 500 each in the hands of agents. There have been issued for machines and improve ments 140 patents, the majority of which have proved entirely worthless. Several modifications of the most successful machines, for special purposes, have been made; such as machines for hatters' and shoemakers' use; for sewing sails, carpets, &c.

Wheeler & Wilson have several improvements in their later machines, which simplify and facilitate their use: and other parties using their machines on a large scale, have invented several very important devices for facilitating work in their own establishments. Of these, Messrs. Douglas & Sherwood, skirt manufac

turers, are the most notable. Mr. Singer's establishment and manufactory is in this city, and employs about 250 hands. The manufactory has a floor area equal to 25x700 feet, and can turn out about 200 machines per week.

Messrs. Grover & Baker's manufactory is in Boston. employs 250 men, and can turn out 200 machines a week. Their principal warehouse is in this city.

Wheeler & Wilson, up to the present time, hav only been able to turn out 150 machines per week but, having recently purchased the Jerome Clock Company's establishment at Bridgeport, to which they bave made large additions, and introduced machinery for making all the parts of their sewing machine (th whole of which has been invented for exclusive use in their establishment), they will soon be able to turn out

any number of machines that may be required. For general family use, these latter machines most extensively used. Messrs. Grover & Baker's machines are also very popular, and have their peculiar merits; as also have those of Mr. Singer's. These three are the principal firms now engrossing the mar

machines, and Mr. Howe receives a stated sum for its use on each machine sold, amounting to an aggregate of more than \$60,000 per annum. Howe's patent expires by limitation in 1860. There are several person at present experimenting, with a view to produce new machine, some of which seem to promise well.

COPPER-FACED TYPE. - In our last week's issue w COPPER-FACED TYPE.—In our last week's issue we promised to give, in this number, a brief history of the discovery, and some facts as to the advantages, of the new and beautiful process of copper-facing printing types. It has been some five or six years since the first experiments were made: and so rapid have been the improvements, and so perfect has the process now become, that nearly all the leading newspaper and book establishments in Europe and in this country employ copper-faced type exclusively. In a late visit and book establishments in Europe and in this country employ copper-faced type exclusively. In a late visit to New-York City, we took pains to call at all the leading newspaper offices, in order to learn, by actual observation and inquiry, the estimate placed upon the process by those who had given it the most thorough and severe tests. Without exception, we found that every head printer agreed in giving the copper-faced type a decided preference over ordinary, not only for their far greater durability, but for pleasantness in composition, for ease in cleaning, and for their freer discharge of ink upon the paper, and consequently a brighter and clearer impression. Although we have had but a week or two's experience with our new improved type, yet we are convinced that they we have had but a week or two s experience with our new improved type, yet we are convinced that they are far superior to any we have ever used before, and particularly in the respects mentioned above. The copper face facilitates composition, protects against bruises, washes easily, gives off ink freely, and gives a clear, sharp and legible impression, as will be seen by the print on this sheet, although the ink and

seen by the print on this sheet, although the ink and paper are of a poorer quality than we generally use.

This most important improvement in printing type within the last century was suggested to the inventor, Dr. L. V. Newton, by the great wear of some stereotype plates upon which some of the Doctor's writings were being printed. It occurred to him that something ought and might be done to prevent such great wear, and thus enable printers to give a more uniform and beautiful print to large editions. Having previously had some experience in the use of the Galvanic Battery, after a little reflection upon the subject, it occurred to the Doctor that a harder and more durable surface could be bad by depositing a harder metal upon occurred to the Doctor that a harder and more durable surface could be bad by depositing a harder metal upon the face of the stereotype plate by means of Galvanic Electricity. The earliest experiments showed that the idea was a correct one, and they also showed that in practice it was difficult in the then knowledge of the process of depositing metals in the coid state. In experimenting to perfect the details of the art, the Doctor was convinced that his invention might be applied to the state of the process of the state of the stat tor was convinced that his invention might be appared to primite type, thus largely increasing its usefulness. He consequently extended his experiments to type and here, also, the idea soon proved to be correct; but the difficulties in the practical working were increased. In addition to making the adherence perfect, and also In addition to making the adherence perfect, and also giving a deposit of exactly uniform thickness, there was the difficulty of separating the type perfectly and smoothly after the face had been put on. In the language of the workmen they would "tear ragged: but through the perseverence of Dr. Newton and his associates, all difficulties have been overcome. The invention is now being worked on a large scale by an extracted generally suffer. Conserver neorporated company called "The Newton Copper Type Company," who are able to turn out 1,000 lbs of type per day, who are able to turn out 1,000 los-of type per day, with as much certainty that it will be all right, and with no greater difficulty, certainly, than type founders meet in turning out their work properly. When it is considered how much money has been expended in this and other countries to produce a more durable metal for the wearing surfaces, and to preserve the fine lines of printing type, it will at once be seen how important Dr. Newton's invention really is. It must be borne in mind that it has been estab-lished by practical results that copper-faced type do wear twice as long for all purposes, and four times as long for some purposes, as uncoppered type do. The copper makes a better surface to take impressions from, for either stereotyping or printing, and the fina-lines are greatly protected from bruises in distribution, and from wear by the friction of the brush or the printing-press.

inting-press.
This invention, like all others, or rather more than This invention, like all others, or rather more than most ethers, has to struggle into use against the fierce opposition of large invested capital and its employees, as well as the common prejudice against all inventions. But the time and money which have already been expended in perfecting the invention, and the details of working it, are a guaranty to printers that it will succeed, and that they and the public will reap large advantages from it. Already the saving by its me is only four times its cost, as any one can see will succeed, and that the large advantages from it. Already the saving by its use is quite four times its cost, as any one can see who will take the trouble to make the calculation based upon the fact of double durability, and an additional cost of one fifth only to a font of type.

[Kalamazoo (Mich.) Gazetta.

Two MILLIONS OF TONS OF SILVER .- The future Two Millioss of Toss of Silver.—The litting the fashioas of the nineteenth century, the rise and progress of aquariums,—how ladies, grown weary of buying and losing and rebuying their cats and dogs, drowned their sorrows in salt water, and transferred their effections to a lively shrimp. But while they are exploring the living wonders of the deep, scientific mentals are they are applying the living wonders of the deep, scientific men have been ransacking the sea for treasures, if not as necresting, at least as valuable as the beautiful zo-phytes; and their experiments have led them to the conclusion that the ocean holds dissolved two million

tons of silver.

To three French chemists the discovery is due.

They took gallons of water from the coast of St. Malo a few leagues from land, and analysed it in two ways. A portion of the water they acted upon by the usual tests on silver, and the presence of the precious metal was clearly ascertained. The remainder of the water they evaporated, and the salt they obtained they boiled with lead.

This gave them a button of impure lead, which they subjected to what is called cupellation. This rather grand word denotes a very simple process. The button is placed upon a little tiny saucer made of lime and is submitted to heat sufficient to melt the lead, but not high enough to affect the silver, should any be present. The lead soon begins to melt, and, as it melts, it is sucked up by the porous little saucer or cupel; it grows smaller and smaller until no lead remains, and in its place is a little brilliant speck, far brighter than the boiling lead. The cupel is then removed from the fire, and as it cools the red hot sparks cool too, and you fire, and as it cools the red hot sparks cool too, and you have a homeopathic globule of silver, very much like one of those small pills that druggists delude smokers into buying to take away the smell of the fragrant weed. The operation, as I have said, is very simple, and is the ordinary mode of procuring silver from the ore. Analyses are being made in this way every day at the Mint. When the presence of silver is doubtful the work is most exciting. I saw an English ore so tested the other day, and sure enough, after a few minutes of anxions watching, shone forth a bright spark about the size of a pin's head, for which our eyes were longing. The ore proved a very rich one, and we shall most likely hear more about it.

But we must not forget our French friends. Again

But we must not forget our French friends. Again and again they repeated the experiment with the same success. Then they sat down and made the calculasuccess. Then they sat down and made the calculation that a cubic mile of ocean contains two pounds and three quarters weight of silver. After this, they made another series of experiments: they gathered sexweeds, preferring those known to botanists as fact; because, as those plants have no roots to insert into the rocks, they must derive all their aliments from the That they must derive all their aliments from the sea. These they analyzed, and found them twenty-six times richer in silver than the water itself.

The results attracted the attention of an English chemist, Mr. Frederick Field, who is engaged in assaying silver in Chili; they induced him to commence a

course of experiments upon the copper or yellow metal with which the buils of vessels are sheathed. His knewledge of chemistry told him that if the sea contained silver, he would in all probability find the metal on the bottoms of vessels that had been at sea. He seen had an opportunity of testing the correctness of his surmise. The Ana Guimaraeus, a large vessel under the Chilian flag, was hauled down to be repaired near Coquimbo, where Mr. Field resides. The ship had been seven years at sea, and trading the whole of the time in the Pacific Ocean; so that if silver existed in any ship's bottom it certainly would in the Ana Guimaraeus! A few ounces of the metal sheathing were taken, and after a careful analysis, Mr. Field obtained from 5.000 grains a trifle more than two grains of silver, which is equal to one pound one cunce two pennyweights fiften grains in the tun. There was no yollow metal on beard the ship by which a comparison could be made with that which had been exposed to the sait water. But shertly afterward another vessel came into dock, and from her cabin a piece of metal was taken which had been three years affort. The metal from the hall, which had been three years affort. The metal from the hall wight was remeved from the hall, which had been three years affort. The metal from the cabin. Similar comparative analyses were made on other vessels, and a difference between the two metals was invariably found—the difference varying according to the length of time the ship had been at sea. In those ships that had been the shortest time at sea the difference was least, and ecce versa.

But why should there be any silver in the brass and

been at sea. In those ships that had been the shortest time at sea the difference was least, and exe cersa.

But why should there be any silver in the brass and copper used in the cabins? Well, it appears that in these metals there is generally a little silver—two or three pennyweights per tun; and beyond this Mr. Field accounts for it from the employment of masses of metal melted down from old sheathings, which derive their silver from former voyages. One other experiment Mr. Field is at present carrying out. He has granulated some very pure copper—a pottion is reserved in a bottle to be compared at a future period with the other portion, which is floating in a wooden hox, perforated on all sides, a few feet below the surface of the Pacific. When a good humored captain puts into Condimbo, he takes the box in tow and drags it at the stern of his vessel up and down the coast of Chili. Just as you have tried to catch a mackerel's tail, so is Mr. Field trying to catch silver with his copper bait.

mackerel's taut, so is Mr. Field trying to catch saver with his copper bait.

The curious discovery of sea-water silver gives rise to one or two questions. Where, for instance, does the silver come from? Has it been extracted from the earth by artificial means, the waste of man's diggings, borne to the bosom of the ocean by rivers, which, like giant arteries, burst from the heart of the earth? It round scarcely he that man, avarieous man, could giant arteries, burst from the heart of the earth? It could scarcely be that man, avaricious man, could have let two millions of tons of silver so ship through his fingers. No! we may acquit the world of so egregious a blunder. That the presence of silver in the sea is more ancient than human folly or cupidity, M. Durocher and his friends, who first called attention to the subject, have proved by procuring the precious metal from crystals of rock salt which had been designed to the subject have proved to the subject have proved by procuring the precious metal from crystals of rock salt which had been designed to the subject have subject for the subject has provided to the subject had been designed to the subject had posited anterior to the existence of man upon this

one experiment leads to another. If the sea could be made to yield silver, where might not the metal be found? The wood of the oak, birch, beech, horn-beam, aspen, apple and ash, grown at long distances from the sea, and which had never been manured with salt or seaweed, has been burnt, and in the ashes silver has been detected. But if plants contained silver it was not difficult to infer that it existed also in animals. This was proved to be the case by an experiment which brought these remarkable researches to a triumphant conclusion. An ox was sacrificed to science, and in his blood was discovered the same valued metal.

The explanation of these phenomena is not very difficult. The sulphide of silver, or silver in combination with sulphur, is very widely diffused in nature. Salt water attacks the sulphide and converts it into chloride of silver, which it dissolves by the agency of common salt. So, also, the common salt contained in the water of the earth nots in a similar manner, dissolving out small quantities of metal, which it carries off and transfers to plants and, from plants it is received by soimals in their food.

What the value of the discovery may be, remains to be proved. Wiseacres may shake their heads, and pronounce it uselers. But, if no attempt be made to turn it to account, one of two things will be clearly shown; either that silver is not so scarce assome people would make us believe, or else we can do very well without it. One experiment leads to another. If the sea could

CHYAP LANDS IN MICHIGAN. -A correspondent at Mason, Ingham County, Michigan, wishes us to impress upon those who are about to emigrate westward, that the best open country to obtain cheap new lands is now to be found in that State, "For many years the tide has rolled past toward other Western States, much better in Michigan than any other Western State; and he can get locations nearer schools and other conveniences, where he can make a beginning much easier than upon the prairies of Illinois, where lumber is \$25 a thousand and wood \$1 to \$7 a cord. Illinois, Iowa and other prairie States have great advantages for making great farms, but not so for little farmers. Here lumber is worth from \$7 to \$10 a thousand, and wood and water plenty for almost no cost. Stone for building purposes is abundant, and an extensive coal-bed has been recently discovered a few miles distant. Wild land but a short distance from the State capital can be bought from \$5 to \$15 an acre, and improved farms from \$15 to \$30 "an acre. In the north part of the State there is a

MORE FILLIBUSTERING .- A Washington letter-writer

"Private advices were received here from California by the last steamer stating that the dipper-ship Ocean Bird had sailed from San Francisco for San Juan del Sur with 293 men, well officered, equipped and provisioned, to aid Gen. Walker. Considerable excitement prevailed in San Francisco, and the Californians were determined to take forcible possession of the Nicaragua route, to insure the safety of travel and the transit of its treasure. Whether Walker is "wiped out" or not, they are determined that the Costa Ricans shall not hold possession of the right of way to their exclusion. I am informed that a similar movement is being made in our Southern States, and that a demonstration will also be made in New-York. In a short period we may look consequently for important developments." Private advices were received here from Califor-

TROUBLE ON THE WISCONSIN.—We learn that a great number of rafts have been tied up above the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad crossing on the Wisconsin River, for a number of days. The water is very high, filling the channel up to the floor of the bridge, and is still rising. This stage of the water has prevented the rafts from passing under the bridge, and is detaining many million feet that the owners were hurrying to the southern markets. The rafts are maned by a large number of stout men, who have little objection to a row, and a forsy upon the bridge has been expected for some days. Last evening, we understand, a party came to this city, and after consulting the best legal talent, gave the representatives of the Company notice that "to morrow the bridge "must come down." They are evidently in earnest, and unless some accommodation takes place, serious difficulties may be expected. Superintendent Jarvis, of the Railroad, arrived here last night, and left for the acene of the expected attack. All the hands that the Reilroad Company could muster have also been sent down to defend the bridge. We did not understand whether the first bridge, below Mazo Manie, or one lower down, was the cause of the trouble, but suppose it to be the first orige. [Madison Argus, 15th.] TROUBLE ON THE WISCONSIN.-We learn that a

FROM FORT BESTON .- Mr. Picotte, of the firm of From Fort Benton.—Mr. Picotte, of the firm of two since from Fort Benton. He informs as that the trade with the Indians has been very successful mo part season, and that the Indians had been quiet and friendly. A great deal of snow fell during the Winter, and should it melt suddenly, high water may be anticipated in the Upper Missouri. Mr. Picotte left his trading port in advance of the shipment of furs, &c., and they are not expected to strive nutil late in the season.

[St. Louis Republican.

the season. [St. Louis Republican. The Wheeling papers note the presence in that city, at a hotel, of a man in company with somehody's wife. He met a gentleman on the street, talked with him, and when they parted returned to the hotel in great haste, entered the lady's room, and in an excited manner exclaimed," Your husband is now in the city on "his return home from Baltimore. I saw him, shook "hands with him, talked with him, and the poor fellow never suspected that you were here. Won't low never suspected that "low never suspected that you were here. Won't "he rave, though, when he gets home?" Shortly are this the lady and gentleman took passage for the

East.

Cast Steel Bell.—The Collinsville Company of Collinsville have recently hung a cast steel bell in the tower of one of their buildings, which is, perhaps, the only one made of similar metal in this country. It weighs some 700 pounds, and though possibly not hung to the best advantage, it gives forth a heavy, very musical and well sustained tone. It is thought superior to most bells of ordinary manufacture. The bell itself is a present to the Collinsville Company, from an English house.

Ice formed in Rochester on Sunday night, an inch thick. It is feared the fruit buds are injured,